

AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY • UNIT 1

Map Skills Practice Pack

A complete workout for thinking geographically:
identify map types, reason across scales, classify
spatial data, and explain regions — with full answer
key and AP-style MCQs & FRQs.

**MAP TYPES**

Reference, thematic,
choropleth, cartogram,
isoline, dot, flow

**SCALE**

Local, regional, national,
global interpretation

**DATA**

Qualitative, quantitative,
geotagged, GIS

**REGIONS**

Formal, functional,
perceptual classification

22

MCQS

3

MINI FRQS

8

PRACTICE SETS

1

ANSWER KEY

**FULL UNIT 1
REVIEW**

For: teachers, tutors, school libraries, and AP Human
Geography students

[apscore5.com/ap-human-
geography](https://apscore5.com/ap-human-geography)

GETTING STARTED

How to Use This Pack

Bell work · homework · station rotation · sub-plan · review packet

► BEST USE

Assign as a complete practice packet, or split into single-section drills for focused Unit 1 review. Built to mirror the official AP exam vocabulary and reasoning.

⌚ SUGGESTED TIME

Full packet: 50–65 min · **Single section:** 8–12 min
· **FRQ section:** 12–18 min · **Review with key:** +10 min

What Students Will Practice



Map Types

Identify reference, thematic, choropleth, cartogram, isoline, dot-density, and flow-line maps by the clues in their visual patterns.



Scale & Generalization

Move between local, regional, national, and global scales, and explain how scale changes what conclusion you can draw.



Spatial Data & GIS

Classify qualitative, quantitative, and geotagged data. Use GIS layering to support decisions with spatial evidence.



Regions

Distinguish formal, functional, and perceptual regions — and reason about *why* their boundaries are sharp, fuzzy, or contested.



AP Reasoning

Defend MCQ answers with one-clue evidence; structure short FRQ responses with claim → evidence → explanation.



Test-Day Vocabulary

Use the exact terms College Board uses on Free-Response prompts so partial credit becomes full credit.

✓ CLASSROOM PERMISSION

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★ PRO TIP — SCORE-A-5 HABIT

On every AP Human Geography question, don't just *name* the map or concept — **explain what the spatial pattern shows** and **how that pattern affects interpretation**. That single habit is the difference between a 3 and a 5.

READ THIS FIRST

One-Page Concept Cheat Sheet

Use the clues in the right column while answering questions throughout this packet.



Reference Map

Shows locations and physical/political boundaries — answers “where is it?”

AP EXAM CLUE

Roads, borders, cities, rivers, place names. Used for navigation.



Thematic Map

Shows a single spatial pattern, theme, or distribution.

AP EXAM CLUE

Data varies across space. Choropleth, cartogram, isoline, dot, and flow are all *thematic*.



Choropleth Map

Color or shading by area to show rates or densities.

AP EXAM CLUE

Rates by state, county, or country — darker = higher value.



Cartogram

Resizes places so that *area* represents the data, not land size.

AP EXAM CLUE

Area is distorted by population, GDP, electoral votes, emissions, etc.



Isoline Map

Connects points of *equal value* with curved lines.

AP EXAM CLUE

Temperature, elevation (contour), pressure (isobar), rainfall.



Dot-Density Map

Each dot represents a quantity of something at a location.

AP EXAM CLUE

“One dot per 1,000 residents” — clustering reveals concentration.



Flow-Line Map

Arrows or lines show movement, with thickness for volume.

AP EXAM CLUE

Migration, trade, shipping, remittances — direction + magnitude.



GIS

Geographic Information System — a layered digital mapping tool.

AP EXAM CLUE

Multiple data layers stacked: income + transit + schools + flood risk.



Scale

The relationship between the map and the real world.

AP EXAM CLUE

Local · regional · national · global. Changing scale changes interpretation.



Region

An area defined by a shared trait, organizing node, or perception.

AP EXAM CLUE

Formal = trait. Functional = node. Perceptual = identity.

⚠ EXAM REMINDER

On AP free-response questions, **do not only name the map or concept**. You must **explain what the visual pattern shows** and **how that pattern affects interpretation**. Identification alone rarely earns the point.

🔑 QUICK MEMORY TRICK

“**Choro-pleths color in shapes, carto-grams change shapes, iso-lines draw shapes.**” Then ask: are dots *points*, arrows *flows*, or is the map just a *reference*?

PRACTICE SET 1 OF 8

Map Type Identification A

Choose the best map type. Then write **one clue** from the description that proves your answer.

1

A map shows U.S. states shaded darker where population density is higher.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. Reference | B. Choropleth |
| C. Isoline | D. Cartogram |

Clue:

2

A world map makes India and China physically larger because their populations are larger.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. Cartogram | B. Topographic |
| C. Reference | D. Isoline |

Clue:

3

A weather map connects places with the same temperature using curved lines.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. Choropleth | B. Isoline |
| C. Cartogram | D. Dot-density |

Clue:

4

A city map labels streets, rivers, parks, schools, and highways.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. Reference | B. Thematic |
| C. Cartogram | D. Flow-line |

Clue:

5

A map uses arrows of different thickness to show migration between countries.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| A. Flow-line | B. Isoline |
| C. Physical | D. Mental |

Clue:

6

A map places one dot for every 1,000 residents across a metropolitan area.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. Cartogram | B. Dot-density |
| C. Reference | D. Isoline |

Clue:

HOW TO WRITE THE CLUE (1 SENTENCE)

Use a **visual signal** from the description: “Darker shading by state suggests a **choropleth**,” or “Arrows of varying thickness between countries indicate a **flow-line** map.” You are matching the *technique* to the *name*.

⚠ COMMON TRAP

“Thematic” is a **broad category** that includes choropleth, cartogram, isoline, dot, and flow. If a more specific term fits, choose the specific one — that is what AP graders reward.

PRACTICE SET 2 OF 8

Map Type Identification B

Use precise map vocabulary. Watch for traps — sometimes the broader category is offered alongside the specific term.

7

A map shows average household income by census tract using a color gradient from light to dark.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. Mental map | B. Choropleth |
| C. Reference | D. Cartogram |

Clue:

8

A map shows roads and city names so a traveler can plan a route across a region.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. Isoline | B. Dot-density |
| C. Reference | D. Thematic |

Clue:

9

A map shows earthquake depth using colored points placed at exact event locations.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| A. Isoline | B. Cartogram |
| C. Political map | D. Geotagged point map |

Clue:

10

A map shows global shipping routes with thick lines where trade volume is high.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. Mental map | B. Topographic |
| C. Flow-line | D. Choropleth |

Clue:

11

A map shows elevation by drawing contour lines that connect points of equal height.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. Cartogram | B. Choropleth |
| C. Reference | D. Isoline |

Clue:

12

A map shows locations of student survey photos collected with GPS coordinates along a city street.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| A. Geotagged data map | B. Cartogram |
| C. Perceptual map | D. Physical map |

Clue:

♦ SPOT-THE-SPECIFIC STRATEGY

When two related options appear (e.g. **Choropleth** vs **Thematic**, or **Geotagged point map** vs **Reference**), the AP-correct answer is almost always the **more precise** of the two. Specificity earns points.

★ VOCABULARY WATCH

A **contour line** is a type of **isoline** showing equal elevation. An **isobar** connects equal air pressure. An **isotherm** connects equal temperature. All three share the same “equal-value line” logic.

PRACTICE SET 3 OF 8

Visual Map Logic: Match the Pattern

Match each map situation to its best **purpose** and one **limitation** a careful geographer should flag.

MAP SITUATION	BEST PURPOSE	ONE LIMITATION
County vaccination rates shaded from light to dark.		
A distorted world map resized by national carbon emissions.		
A hurricane forecast map with lines of equal air pressure.		
A city transit map with train stops, bus lines, and neighborhood names.		
GPS-tagged photos of litter collected along a river trail.		

Sentence Stem: “This map is useful because it shows _____, but it may hide _____ because _____.”

Short Written Explanation

Pick **one row** from the table above. In 2–3 sentences, explain how the map type helps a geographer identify a spatial pattern, **and** give one reason it could mislead a reader.

★ AP SKILL — “PATTERN + LIMITATION”

The College Board frequently asks students to name a strength **and** a weakness of a chosen representation. Practicing this combo here directly transfers to FRQ 1 prompts on the exam.

PRACTICE SET 4 OF 8

Geographic Scale Practice A

Scale can change what pattern you see — and what conclusion you can defend.

- 1** A disease outbreak appears clustered in one neighborhood. At the **national scale**, the pattern is barely visible. Explain why changing scale changes interpretation.

- 2** A student says a state has a high population density. Another student studies the same state **by county** and finds several rural counties with low density. Explain how scale resolves this conflict.

- 3** A national map shows a country as wealthy, but a **city-scale** map shows several neighborhoods with high poverty. What does the local scale reveal that the national one hides?

- 4** A global map shows climate zones, but a city map shows **urban heat islands**. Explain why **both** scales are useful and which scale answers which question.

★ **ANCHOR PHRASE TO USE IN YOUR ANSWER**

"At the __ **scale**, the data *generalize*, so a pattern visible at the __ **scale** becomes invisible (or vice versa)." Saying both halves explicitly is the surest way to earn the scale-reasoning point.

↔ **SCALE VS. RESOLUTION**

Scale refers to the geographic extent (city, country, world). **Resolution** refers to the size of the unit you measure within that extent (block, tract, county). High-resolution data at any scale = sharper patterns; low-resolution = smoother generalization.

PRACTICE SET 5 OF 8

Scale and Generalization

Generalization simplifies reality so maps remain readable. The trick is knowing what gets *lost*.

💡 **KEY IDEA**

Large-scale maps show *smaller areas* with *more detail* (think: a single neighborhood, 1:5,000). **Small-scale maps** show *larger areas* with *less detail* (think: the world, 1:100,000,000).

⚠️ **AP TRAP**

Students often confuse **map scale** with **importance**. Scale is about *area and detail*, not whether a topic matters. A small-scale map of climate is not a “small problem.”

SCENARIO	LOCAL-SCALE ANSWER	NATIONAL / GLOBAL ANSWER
Where should a city add a new bus stop?		
Which region has the fastest population growth?		
Where is flood risk highest after a storm?		
How does migration affect a country overall?		

Explain in One Sentence

Why might a geographer use **both** local **and** national scale before making a policy recommendation?

✓ **SCORE-A-5 SENTENCE**

“Multi-scale analysis lets a policymaker confirm that a **national pattern** is not just an artifact of one outlier place, while the **local scale** shows where to *actually* deliver the intervention.”

PRACTICE SET 6 OF 8

Qualitative, Quantitative, or Geotagged?

Classify each example. Then write the clue word(s) that gave it away.

QUANTITATIVE

Measurable numbers — counts, rates, percentages, densities.

QUALITATIVE

Meanings & descriptions — interviews, observations, narratives.

GEOTAGGED

Data tied to exact *lat/long* — GPS coordinates, geo-photos.

EXAMPLE	TYPE	CLUE WORD(S)
Interview notes about how residents describe their neighborhood identity.		
Census table showing population density by county.		
Photos of traffic congestion saved with GPS coordinates.		
Survey comments about whether people feel safe in a park.		
Number of grocery stores per 10,000 people by census tract.		
Tweets tagged with latitude and longitude during a storm.		

🔗 QUICK RULE

Numbers? → Quantitative. Words/feelings? → Qualitative. Latitude/longitude attached? → Geotagged.

A piece of data can be more than one category — e.g. a geotagged tweet is *both* qualitative *and* geotagged.

★ WHY BOTH MATTER TO GEOGRAPHERS

Quantitative data reveals **magnitude** and **trend**. Qualitative data reveals **meaning** and **experience**. The strongest spatial analyses use both, layered through GIS.

PRACTICE SET 7 OF 8

Using Data to Support a Claim

A good AP answer connects **evidence** to a **spatial pattern** — then to a **decision**.

SCENARIO

A city wants to decide where to place a **new public health clinic**. The planning office has collected: household income, bus routes, elderly population percentages, interview comments from residents, and GPS-tagged locations of existing hospitals.

1 Identify **one quantitative** data layer that would help the city make this decision — and explain what spatial pattern it would reveal.

2 Identify **one qualitative** data source that could *improve* the decision. Why isn't numerical data enough on its own?

3 Explain how **GIS** could *combine* multiple layers (income + transit + elderly + existing hospitals) to reveal a better clinic location.

4 Explain **one limitation** of relying only on mapped numerical data when siting essential public services.

✦ ANCHOR: CLAIM → EVIDENCE → SPATIAL REASONING

Start with the decision. Cite the layer or value. Then say *where* on the map the pattern appears — and *why* that location is best. AP graders reward this 3-step move.

PRACTICE SET 8 OF 8

Formal, Functional, or Perceptual?

Identify the region type and explain the defining clue that proves your choice.

FORMAL

Shared **trait** (language, climate, crop, gov).

FUNCTIONAL

Organized around a **node**; effect fades with distance.

PERCEPTUAL

Based on **identity / mental image**; varies by person.

SCENARIO	REGION TYPE	DEFINING CLUE
The area served by one pizza delivery store.		
The Corn Belt, defined by similar agricultural production.		
"The South," as imagined through culture, identity, and stereotypes.		
A school attendance zone organized around one high school.		
A language region where most residents speak the same language.		
"The Midwest," described differently depending on personal experience.		

 MEMORY TRICK

Formal = shared trait. Functional = node + flow. Perceptual = identity / mental image.

If the boundary *fades* with distance, it's functional. If it's *debated*, it's perceptual. If it's *mapped by a measurable trait*, it's formal.

REGION REASONING

Region Reasoning Practice

Move beyond *naming* the region type — explain **how** the boundary is created (or contested).

- 1** A radio station broadcasts from one city and reaches several nearby counties. Identify the **region type** and explain why the boundary may **fade with distance**.

- 2** A map shows counties where more than **60% of land** is used for corn production. Identify the region type and explain why the boundary may be **clearer** than a perceptual region's.

- 3** People disagree about whether Texas belongs to the South, the Southwest, or its **own region**. Identify the region type and explain why the boundary is **debated**.

- 4** A hospital service area includes towns that send **most patients** to the same hospital. Identify the region type and explain the **role of the node**.

★ BOUNDARY LOGIC

Formal boundaries are *sharper* because they're based on measurable thresholds.

Functional boundaries are *fuzzy* because influence weakens with distance (distance-decay).

Perceptual boundaries are *contested* because identity is subjective.

✓ SCORE-A-5 PHRASING

"This is a **functional region** because it is organized around a **node** — the [hospital / station / mall] — and its boundary fades as **interaction** with the node decreases at greater distances."

AP EXAM PREP

AP-Style Multiple-Choice Questions A

Choose the best answer. Then check the answer key on page 16. Circle the clue word in each prompt before answering.

1

A city planner overlays income, bus routes, flood-risk zones, and school locations to choose a new transit route. Which tool is most directly being used?

- A. Cartogram
- B. GIS
- C. Mental map
- D. Distance decay

2

A shaded county map shows obesity rates by county. Which map type is most likely being used?

- A. Choropleth map
- B. Reference map
- C. Isoline map
- D. Flow-line map

3

Which situation best describes qualitative geographic data?

- A. Median income by tract
- B. Number of farms by county
- C. Interview responses about sense of place
- D. Elevation in meters

4

A cartogram is most useful when a geographer wants to show that...

- A. exact road locations matter most
- B. physical area can be resized to represent data
- C. equal-value lines connect temperature readings
- D. local landmarks shape directions

5

A map of school districts organized around individual high schools is best described as showing...

- A. perceptual regions
- B. functional regions
- C. climate regions
- D. relative distance

★ STRATEGY — UNDERLINE THE TRIGGER

Look for a single trigger phrase per stem: *“overlays / layers”* → GIS · *“shaded by county”* → choropleth · *“resized by”* → cartogram · *“equal value”* → isoline · *“organized around”* → functional region.

AP EXAM PREP

AP-Style Multiple-Choice Questions B

Look for the clue inside the wording before choosing the answer.

6

A map displays pressure values by connecting points that have the same measurement. Which map type is this?

- A. Choropleth
- B. Cartogram
- C. Isoline
- D. Reference

7

A national map hides extreme differences between neighborhoods inside one city. Which concept best explains the issue?

- A. Scale
- B. Site
- C. Formal region
- D. Stimulus diffusion

8

A geographer maps social media posts that include GPS coordinates. This is an example of...

- A. geotagged data
- B. a formal region
- C. map projection
- D. field observation only

9

Which statement best explains a limitation of choropleth maps?

- A. They cannot show any pattern.
- B. They may hide variation within shaded units.
- C. They always distort area size.
- D. They only show physical features.

10

The phrase “the Rust Belt” is often used differently by different people and may not have a fixed boundary. This is best described as...

- A. a functional region
- B. a formal region
- C. a perceptual region
- D. an isoline region

✓ ELIMINATING DISTRACTORS

When a choice uses absolute words like “always,” “only,” “cannot,” it’s usually wrong. Geography questions reward **nuance** — answers that allow for *some* exceptions are more often correct.

✦ THE “HIDDEN VARIATION” TRAP

If a prompt says a map “hides” / “masks” / “averages over” something, the concept is almost always **scale** or **generalization**. These two ideas dominate the trickier Unit 1 MCQs.

FREE-RESPONSE PRACTICE

Mini FRQ Practice

Use precise AP Human Geography vocabulary. Always explain the **why**.

FRQ 1 • MAP IDENTIFICATION

A public health department maps vaccination rates by county using shaded colors. **(A)** Identify the map type. **(B)** Explain one **advantage** of that map for decision-making. **(C)** Explain one **limitation** of using county-level data.

Vocabulary to consider: choropleth, generalization, scale, modifiable areal unit problem (MAUP), within-unit variation.

FRQ 2 • SCALE REASONING

A student studies **food deserts** in one city neighborhood and then compares the pattern at the **state level**. Explain how changing scale could alter the student's conclusion about access to fresh food.

Anchor sentence: "At a smaller (state) scale the pattern *generalizes*, so the cluster visible at the neighborhood scale becomes ____."

FRQ 3 • GIS & MIXED METHODS

A city uses income, bus routes, elderly population, and clinic locations to decide where to open a new health center. Explain how **GIS** helps combine these data layers, **and** explain why **qualitative interviews** could still be useful.

Bring in: GIS layering, overlay analysis, lived experience, qualitative depth, equity.

SELF-CHECK

Answer Key with Explanations

Don't just check the letter — read the *why*. The reasoning is what transfers to test day.

MAP ID — SET A PAGE 4 • MAP TYPE IDENTIFICATION

- 1 **B** **Choropleth.** The keyword is “*shaded darker where higher*.” Color gradient across pre-set areas (states) = choropleth.
- 2 **A** **Cartogram.** Physical area is *resized* by a data value (population). Area no longer represents land — it represents data.
- 3 **B** **Isoline.** Lines that *connect places with the same value* (here, temperature) define isolines — specifically, isotherms.
- 4 **A** **Reference.** Streets, parks, schools, rivers — labeled features for navigation and orientation, not a data pattern.
- 5 **A** **Flow-line.** Arrows with varying *thickness* show both the direction **and** the volume of movement between places.
- 6 **B** **Dot-density.** One dot per fixed quantity of a phenomenon — clusters of dots reveal concentration on the ground.

MAP ID — SET B PAGE 5 • MAP TYPE IDENTIFICATION

- 7 **B** **Choropleth.** Color gradient across pre-defined statistical areas (census tracts). Same logic as Q1.
- 8 **C** **Reference.** Roads and city names support navigation; no data pattern is being displayed.
- 9 **D** **Geotagged point map.** Each earthquake has an exact lat/long; color shows an attribute (depth) at the point.
- 10 **C** **Flow-line.** Line thickness conveys the magnitude of trade volume between origins and destinations.
- 11 **D** **Isoline.** Contour lines connect points of equal elevation — a classic (topographic) isoline map.
- 12 **A** **Geotagged data map.** Each photo carries GPS coordinates — by definition, the data is geotagged.

★ MOST-MISSED DISTINCTION

Students often confuse **geotagged point maps** with **dot-density maps**. A geotagged map shows *individual events at exact coordinates* (one earthquake = one point). A dot-density map uses dots as a *visual proxy for a quantity* (one dot = 1,000 people). The point-quantity vs. point-event distinction is the key.

SELF-CHECK

Data + Regions Answer Key

Each row shows the classification and the clue that determines it.

DATA — SET A PAGE 9 • QUALITATIVE • QUANTITATIVE • GEOTAGGED

- 1 **QUAL** **Qualitative.** Interview *notes* capture meaning and identity — not measurable numbers.
- 2 **QUANT** **Quantitative.** A census *table* of population density per area = numerical, measurable data.
- 3 **GEO** **Geotagged.** The photos carry GPS coordinates; the data is tied to specific lat/long.
- 4 **QUAL** **Qualitative.** Survey *comments* about feelings of safety = description, not measurement.
- 5 **QUANT** **Quantitative.** “Number per 10,000 people” is a measurable rate by spatial unit.
- 6 **GEO** **Geotagged.** Tweets carry latitude and longitude — content is spatially anchored.

REGIONS — SET A PAGE 11 • FORMAL • FUNCTIONAL • PERCEPTUAL

- 1 **FUNC** **Functional.** A pizza store is a *node*; the delivery zone is its functional service range.
- 2 **FORM** **Formal.** Defined by a shared, measurable trait — corn production above a threshold.
- 3 **PERC** **Perceptual.** Cultural identity and stereotypes are *subjective* — boundary varies by person.
- 4 **FUNC** **Functional.** Organized around a node (the high school); the attendance zone defines who attends.
- 5 **FORM** **Formal.** Shared trait — a dominant spoken language.
- 6 **PERC** **Perceptual.** The boundary shifts depending on personal experience and identity.

🔗 TWO-QUESTION QUICK TEST FOR REGION TYPE

- (1) Is the area defined by a measurable trait that every place shares? → **Formal**.
- (2) Is the area organized around a node (and influence fades with distance)? → **Functional**.
- (3) If neither, and the boundary depends on identity, culture, or opinion → **Perceptual**.

✓ AP PRO MOVE

When asked which region type fits, prove it: name the *trait*, the *node*, or the *identity*. Graders accept the answer when they see the proof, not just the label.

MCQ + FRQ RUBRICS

MCQ Reasoning & FRQ Rubrics

Use this page to grade FRQs at home — or to coach a study partner.

AP-STYLE MCQS PAGES 13-14 • Q 1-10

- 1 B **GIS.** The act of *overlaying multiple data layers* to make a spatial decision is the defining function of GIS.
- 2 A **Choropleth.** Shading by county to show a rate (obesity %) is textbook choropleth.
- 3 C **Interview responses.** Sense of place is meaning-based, not numerical — qualitative.
- 4 B **Resize physical area.** A cartogram trades geographic accuracy for data accuracy.
- 5 B **Functional region.** The high school is the *node*; the attendance zone is its functional range.
- 6 C **Isoline.** Lines connecting points of equal pressure are isobars — a type of isoline.
- 7 A **Scale.** Patterns visible at a finer scale get averaged out at a broader scale — a scale (generalization) issue.
- 8 A **Geotagged data.** Posts with embedded lat/long are geotagged by definition.
- 9 B **Hides within-unit variation.** Every household in a county does *not* share its average — the classic choropleth weakness.
- 10 C **Perceptual region.** No fixed boundary; the area exists in people's minds and varies by person.

FRQ 1 RUBRIC VACCINATION CHOROPLETH

Earn the points by: (A) naming *choropleth*; (B) the *advantage* — quickly shows spatial variation in rates across counties, supports targeted outreach; (C) the *limitation* — county data **generalizes**: high-uptake neighborhoods inside low-uptake counties are hidden (a scale / MAUP issue).

FRQ 2 RUBRIC FOOD DESERTS & SCALE

Strong answers explain that at the **neighborhood scale** a tight cluster of food-desert blocks is visible, but at the **state scale** the same pattern is *generalized away* by averaging over wealthier surrounding areas. The same place may look "high access" at the state level even when residents experience low access locally.

FRQ 3 RUBRIC GIS + QUALITATIVE

GIS combines *quantitative layers* (income, transit, elderly population, clinic locations) through **overlay analysis** to reveal sites where need is high *and* access is low. Qualitative interviews add **lived experience** — language barriers, transportation fears, trust in providers — that no numeric layer can show. Mention *equity* or *community voice* for the strongest response.

✓ FRQ SCORING AT A GLANCE

Strong answers **name** the correct concept, **cite** spatial evidence, and **explain** an advantage or limitation. Avoid one-word answers. Vocabulary that earns points: **choropleth, GIS layer, scale, generalization, distance-decay, formal, functional, perceptual.**

KEEP GOING

What to Practice Next

A short, repeatable study plan to turn Unit 1 confidence into AP-exam points.

Suggested 5-Day Routine

- Day 1:** Re-do all **Map Type ID** questions from memory. Time goal: under 6 minutes for both sets.
- Day 2:** Re-write the **Scale** short-answers using the “At the ___ scale, the data generalize...” sentence stem.
- Day 3:** Classify **10 new headlines or graphics** you find online as qualitative, quantitative, or geotagged data.
- Day 4:** Hand-write all **3 FRQs** in 15 minutes total. Grade yourself against the rubric on page 18.
- Day 5:** Take 10 fresh MCQs on Daily AP Practice. Aim for 8/10 with reasoning, not guessing.

APScore5 Resources

USE CASE	APSCORE5 RESOURCE & LINK
Full Unit 1 video review	apscore5.com/ap-human-geography/unit-1-thinking-geographically
Daily AP practice habit	apscore5.com/practice/daily
Full AP Human Geography hub	apscore5.com/ap-human-geography
GIS micro-topic page	apscore5.com/ap-human-geography/unit-1-thinking-geographically/gis
Scale & generalization micro-topic	apscore5.com/ap-human-geography/unit-1-thinking-geographically/map-scale-and-generalization
Geographic data micro-topics	.../qualitative-geographic-data · .../quantitative-geographic-data · .../geotagged-data

★ THE APSCORE5 PROMISE

Every resource on APscore5 is **free**, AP-aligned, and built with the same goal: turn confusing AP vocabulary into clear, point-earning answers. Bookmark the site & share it with one classmate who could use the help.



SCORE A 5 WITH CONFIDENCE

Free AP-style explanations, MCQs, FRQs, and daily practice.

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